

Book Reviews

The Surgical Clinics of Chicago, Volume I, Number VII (December 1917). Index Number. Octavo 245 pages, 89 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company; published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10.00; cloth, \$14.00.

Contents.

Dean Lewis: Separation of lower epiphysis of femur with anterior displacement and T-fractures. Myositis ossificans developing in clean incised abdominal wound. Blastomycosis and sporotrichosis. H. L. Kretschmer: Tuberculosis of kidney. L. E. Schmidt: Technic of prostatectomy. A. J. Ochsen: Actinomycosis. Carcinoma of rectum. C. B. Davis: Cancer of rectum. A. D. Bevan: Carcinoma of rectum X-ray burn of anal region. Suprapubic prostatectomy. C. H. Davis: Clinical talk on anesthesia in gynecology and obstetrics. F. S. Cary: Stubborn cystitis. C. Beck: Temporary enterostomy. F. A. Besley: Fractures. P. H. Kreuscher: Hypertrophic villous synovitis of knee-joint. F. C. Dyas: Treatment carcinoma of tongue with radium. Old fracture of patella. D. N. Eisen-drath: Gunshot wound of femur. K. Speed: Right upper quadrant appendicitis.

The Medical Clinics of North America. Volume I Number III (The New York Number, November 1917). Octavo of 346 pages, 37 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10.00; cloth, \$14.00.

Contents.

W. T. Longcope: Acute tuberculosis. Graham Lusk: Calories in common life. M. Einhorn: Diet in diseases of kidneys. C. G. Kerley: Apparent and real appetite defects in young. Warren Coleman: Typhoid diet. R. I. Cole: Lobar pneumonia. A. E. Cohn: Clinical pharmacology of digitalis. E. Libman: Affections of valves of heart. Harlow Brooks: Combined chlorin gas and trinitrotoluene poisoning. A. F. Chace: Diet in interstitial nephritis. Wm. R. Williams: Effusion in pleural, pericardial and peritoneal cavities with artificial pneumothorax. H. F. Swift: Rheumatic fever. W. W. Palmer: Acidosis; diabetes mellitus and chronic nephritis with severe acidosis. W. A. Bastedo: Mucous colitis. L. G. Cole: Ileocecal incompetency. O. M. Schloss: Intestinal intoxication and acidosis in infant. A. F. Hess: Vaginitis (cervicitis) in infants. R. A. Cooke: Protein sensitization in human with special reference to bronchial asthma and hay-fever. W. L. Niles: Meningitis. A. L. Holland: Fluoroscopic method of diagnosis in digestive disease. H. R. Geyelin: Diabetes. J. J. King: Systemic conditions as the result of tonsillar infections.

Elements of Science of Nutrition. By Graham Lusk. 3rd Edition, Reset. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. 1917.

In the ever growing mass of detail which constitutes the basis of modern scientific instruction, the department of metabolism, more perhaps than any other, is one where the average practitioner finds it most difficult to search out the wheat from the chaff and formulate a general theory that he can usefully employ in his daily routine.

We have monographs of individual experimentation, and we have text-book articles. The first give us too much and that often with bias, the latter are too often merely summaries of supposed conclusions without an understanding of the ways by which they have been obtained. Some ten years ago, Dr. Graham Lusk published his *Elements of the Science of Nutrition*, and the modest volume he then gave the profession has been one of the most useful of its time. Scarcely a month has

passed, during which I have not had occasion to recommend it to some of my students or colleagues. It had, and the new edition has, a happy faculty of deducing the final conclusions from a picked group of experimental data, the detailed nature of which is presented in simple language to the reader. Now there appears the third edition, in which the same method is pursued and which embodies the enormous extension of our knowledge during the last ten years. Of necessity this has more than doubled the size of the book, and proportionately added to its value. It is a work that no earnest student or practitioner of internal medicine can afford to have absent from his shelves. H. D'A. P.

Practical Treatment, Volume IV. By 76 eminent specialists. Edited by John H. Musser Jr., M. D., Associate in Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; and Thomas C. Kelly, M. D., Instructor in University of Pennsylvania. Desk Index to the complete set of four volumes sent with this volume. Octavo, 1000 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1917. Cloth, \$7.00 net; Half Morocco, \$8.50 net.

The fourth volume of this series has been brought out in order to give the various original contributors opportunity to bring the discussion of their subjects "up to the minute." Several contributors, unable to undertake revisions of their articles, have been replaced by others who have entirely rewritten the chapters involved.

The book as a whole is an excellent one. There are several chapters which could be read with profit by every medical man. We would call especial attention to Rowntree's chapters on nephritis, Dochez's articles on specific therapy of pneumococcus infection. Goodale on hay fever and hay asthma, and Sailer and Goldthwait on the treatment of visceroptosis and allied disorders. R. B.

Principles and Practice of Dermatology. By Wm. Allen Pusey. 3rd edition. New York: Appleton. 1917.

Pusey's new book should well fill the desire of the author. It is up to date on the subject, is delightfully pleasing in the way it is written, and it is not too long. All of the descriptions are clear and they seem to express much of the author's own impressions which, unfortunately, is often not true in medical textbooks. The section on syphilis is more exhaustive than is usually the case in textbooks on dermatology; this alone should make it valuable to any student or practitioner, whether general or of a specialty. The article on pellagra is excellent and should be of exceptional interest.

The plates and photographs have been well chosen from numerous excellent collections, including the large collection of the author. They should be very helpful to the diagnostician, as they are such typical portrayals of their respective diseases.

To read the book critically would be worth while as there is so little in it to comment upon adversely. As a textbook it would seem to be one of the best. The reviewer can recommend it highly. G. D. C.

Physical Diagnosis. By W. D. Rose. St. Louis: Mosby. 1917.

Doctor Rose is to be complimented on having written an admirable compend to be used as an adjunct to a good course on physical diagnosis or as a very brief reference for an extremely busy practitioner. The first part dealing with the thorax and, to a much less degree, the second part, dealing with the abdomen, are treated with a fair amount of thoroughness. The rest of the work, comprising the head, neck and extremities, is so meagrely

handled that it may as well be disregarded. This work, like so many others that are needlessly boosting the high cost of paper, ink, etc., is of that huge number of American text-books that develop habits of superficiality in the readers thereof. If the writer had confined himself to the thorax alone and amplified the really good presentation of this part of the subject, he would have contributed to the literature a volume that would find a field of usefulness as a students' text or even a reference work. The chief objection is the lack of both comprehensive and positive information on any of the subjects included in the book.

G. H. T.

Obstetrics. By J. W. Williams. 4th Edition. New York: Appleton. 1917.

There is a very pleasant feeling of anticipation in settling down for a review of the last edition of this work,—the pleasure of recognizing development and ripening wisdom in a friend of many years. There is still a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the student, and for them no fundamental detail has been slighted, while for the practitioner there is a practical review of obstetrical study to date. Some details are particularly interesting, and we note especially the discussion of the toxemias, the marshaling anew of phases of dystocia, the broadening of the indication for therapeutic abortion in maternal tuberculosis. Also it is a comfort to have the author sound an unmistakable warning regarding meddling interference in labor, and an urgent appeal for conservative assistance. It is a good book to have beside one.

E. K.

Sanitation for Medical Officers. By Edw. B. Vedder. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1917. Price \$1.50.

This book is No. 1 of a series of medical war manuals authorized by the Secretary of War and under the supervision of the Surgeon General and the Council of National Defense. Sections are devoted to sanitation in camp, on the march, in the trenches and battlefield. It considers in an efficient manner the insects concerned in the transmission of disease and gives as valuable notes on transmissible disease as can be found in any books,—and in more convenient form. An invaluable book for civilian doctors as well as those in the military service.

J. H. C.

Technic of Irrigation Treatment of Wounds by Carrel Method. By J. Dumas and Anne Carrel. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. 1917. Price, \$1.25.

This little book gives a simple exposition of the details of the Carrel treatment of wounds, together with information on the staining of slides, counting of bacteria in wound secretions, and preparation and titration of the Carrel-Dakin solution. It is intended primarily as a nurse's handbook, but may be read with profit by surgeons and also by hospital superintendents and pharmacists working in institutions that use the Carrel method.

L. E.

Diseases of Children: A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By George M. Tuttle and Phelps G. Hurford. Third Edition, Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. 1917.

This excellent manual is now in its third edition. Many new ideas and new clinical facts have been incorporated, making this book a very complete survey of the field of pediatrics. Especially to be commended are those chapters dealing with the development of the infant and the diseases of infancy and early childhood. The infectious diseases are presented in a clear and practical manner. Students of medicine will find this textbook a most valuable addition to their working library.

R. L. A.

An Intermediate Text-Book of Physiological Chemistry With Experiments. By C. J. V. Pettibone. St. Louis, Mosby. 1917.

A clear, concise, little laboratory manual that should serve admirably to carry the student over from the elements of organic chemistry as given in the university into the realm of biochemistry. Step by step, the reader is carried along the path of logical deduction with a minimum of theorizing and a maximum of solid, proven facts. The student who follows this text-book faithfully will be well started to grasp the more complicated and more theoretical studies in the chemistry of living things. For the teacher conducting a course in physiological chemistry this manual will be a most excellent guide as to the order of instruction and for the students a great help in correlating lecture, experiment and text.

G. H. T.

Handbook of Antiseptics. By H. D. Dakin and E. K. Dunham. New York: Macmillan. 1917. Price, \$1.25.

This little handbook of 126 pages—it might be called a pocket-book—shows the hand of a master. It is of beautiful conciseness and simplicity,—always the mark of the best English scientists. It is full of useful information. The general introductory chapter on the laws of disinfection, the influence of media on disinfection and the choice of antiseptics especially, should be studied by everyone to whom modern antiseptics and the Carrel-Dakin methods are of interest. The antiseptics of the chlorine group—hypochlorous acid, chloramine T, etc., receive major consideration. The book contains contradictions. On pages 21-22 the combination of bleaching powder and boric acid (eusol) is said to be neutral or faintly acid; on the very next page we are told that it is alkaline to litmus. Nevertheless, military surgeons cannot afford not to study it.

L. E.

Physical Exercises for Invalids and Convalescents. By Edward H. Ochsner. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 1917.

As the author says in his well-written introduction, he personally felt the need of an illustrated manual which the patient could use at home instead of typewritten slips. The forty illustrations are all good, but very few patients are willing to buy a book of this kind, much less to give the time to go through the above list. A physician can find the same exercises in any book on the subject and choose those suited to the needs of his patient.

N. S.

State Society

IMPORTANT NOTICE—INDEMNITY DEFENSE FUND.

Notes are now becoming due.

Do not let your membership lapse.

Each member will be informed ten days in advance of the due date of his note.

Medical Defense Rules, Section 3: "Dues must be paid to the Secretary of the County Medical Society to which each member belongs prior to the end of February of each year. Any member whose dues are not paid prior to March 1st and whose name is not reported as having paid his dues by the Secretary of his County Medical Society is dropped from the list of members in good standing as of January 1st of such year, and such member is deprived of Medical Defense afforded by the State Society for the period from January 1st of such year to the date when his assessment is received by the State Society. Members whose assessments